AMBSEMENIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC S-The Old Homestead.
AMPHON THEATER, Brooklys -S-Galha.
BHOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and S-The Woman Hater.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Kaffir Diamend.
CASINO-S-Nadly.
DOCKSTADEN'S-S-Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and S-A Dark Secret.
HABRIGAN'S PARK THEATER-2 and S-Waddy Geogan.
LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Lord Chumley.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.-Day and EveningJerusalem and the Crucitation.
MADISON SQUARE THEATER-8:30-A Legal Wreck.
MANBATTAN BEACH-S-Fire of London.
NINIC'S-2 and S-Mathias Sandorf,
STAR THEATER-2 and S-Jim the Penmen.
ST. GEORGE-S-Nero, or The Fall of Roma.
TERRACE GARDEN-S-OPETA.
WALLACK'S-S:15-Boccaccio. WAILACK'S—S:15—Boccaccio, DTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—PHILIP HETDE, 14TH-ST. THEATRE—2 and S.—Fascication, 4TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

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## New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Canadian claim that the St. Clair Flats Canal is in Canadian territory is set forth in a semi-official statement. === Two American barges were selzed in Canadian waters for violation of customs laws. --- The marriage of the Duke d' Aosta and the Princess Letitia Bonaparte was celebrated with great pomp. Great damage has been done by earthquake shocks

Congress.-Both branches in session, - The Senate: The Chinese bill was debated, but no action was taken; the President has failed to answer a resolution, now several weeks old, of inquiry as to the discriminations in the Welland Canal; the bill for the allowance of the Fourth of July claims was passed. === In Committee: The Finance Committee is hard at work perfecting the Tariff bill. = The House: A resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee to investigate the peculiar circumstances surrounding the contract for the Brooklyn Federal building; Judge Kelley announced that Mr. Stahlnecker was the member charged with having attempted to influence the architect of the Congressional Library Building.

Domestic.-General Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for President was made public. === Later returns from the Maine elections no not alter the large Republican plurality of 20,000. = A great parade at the Grand Army Encampment in Columbus, Ohio, was reviewed by General Sherman and other distinguished persons. === The estimated amount defaleation of Cashier Breed, of Hartford, who committed suicide, \$108,000. \_\_\_ A premature blast in a Montana ously wounded five others. - Democratic delegates to the State Convention at Buffalo today poured into that city. —— The Grand Circuit races began at Springfield, Mass. —— Great damage has been done at Augusta, Ga., by the overflow of the Savannah River.

City and Suburban.-The body of a man from London, who committed suicide on Sunday, found in a room in the Hoffman House, - The winners at Sheenshead were Satisfaction, Madstone, Gallifet, Los Angeles, Swift and Rupert. . Mr. Bennett, the injured broker, talke but could not tell who tried to murder him. The Liquor Dealers' National Protective Association began its annual convention == was announced that Mr. Blain speak in this city on September 29. == Republicans enthusiastic ov the Maine election; Democrats have nothing to say. === Ex-Governor Cornell sent a second letter to Mayor Hewitt against high-power electric currents. = A decision against Miss Mather i

opened higher, improved further and closed strong. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Rain followed by fair, warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 661-8.

her controversy with J. M. Hill. === Stocks

The mystery surrounding the assault on Mr. Bennett in Jersey City is only deepened by his return to consciousness and his inability to give any account of the affair. It is clear that the motive was not robbery. No burglar would attack an old man who was in a sound slumber, nor would be leave behind part of the money in the broker's pocket-book. The police seem to have learned more than they disclose, but no reason for attempting the old man's life is yet apparent.

Ex-Governor Cornell writes vigorously in his second communication to Mayor Hewitt on the necessity of getting rid of high-tension electric light currents. The danger to human life from this source is great, and if it is possible to dispense with such currents it is an obvious duty to do so. Burying the conductors would do away with a large portion of the danger, but not with the whole. The electricians recently in council here declared that no "commercially practicable" method of putting these wires underground had been discovered. Probably the suggestion so earnestly made by Mr. Cornell will be met with the objection that it is not "commercially practicable." That would be looking at the matter from only one point of view-and that not the public's.

Governor Hill is apparently to have the same sort of walk-over at Buffalo that President Cleveland had at St. Louis. In the quality of being cut-and-dried the two conventions are running each other closely. It is curious to note in our Buffalo dispatch that the nominating speech in behalf of the Governor is to be made by "Dan" Lockwood, whose chief claim to fame is that he has nominated Grover Cleveland for sundry offices at sundry times. Bu in the St. Louis Convention he was not allowed to play his favorite part, for the reason that he is a Federal officeholder. How is it, then, that he can do at Buffalo in September what it was not permissible for him to do at St. Louis in

The lack of skilful and efficient nurses has been severely felt in Jacksonville. One of the mentable results of this lack was detailed in | rolling the Legislature passed a bill providing | answer of Maine is something more than an

yesterday's dispatches. Our news columns today show that this need is to be promptly met. | the necessary appropriation. Ten volunteer trained nurses are to start for Florida this afternoon, and two more will follow to-morrow. Three of the number have had experience with yellow fever previously. No gift of money, probably, would be so welcome in Jacksonville as this band of men and women willing to risk their lives in helping the victims of the dread disease that has laid so tenacious a grasp on that city. Other nurses will go thither if necessary, but no more than twelve are required at present. The contributions for the aid of the sufferers continue to be large and numerous.

It was the prediction of "The Times" (Dem.) vesterday that "one full week of seven days will be required by the mathematicians of the Republican press properly to explain the returns from the State of Maine." It then proceeded to say that the Republican plurality would be "about 15,000, showing a Republican loss of 5,000." This was a deliberate and barefaced attempt to deceive its readers. Its Maine correspondent's dispatch, printed on another of its pages, stated that "at 12 o'clock the returns show a Republican plurality of from 16,000 to 18,000"; and the dispatch of Mr. Blaine to General Harrison, and that of Mr. Manley to Senator Quay, asserting that the plurality would be 20,000, were also printed. A week to explain the returns! Oh, no! The figures from Maine speak for themselves, and they speak pretty emphatically, too. The estimates made on Monday night are shown by the latest dispatches not to have been exaggerated. But to explain and correct all the misrepresentations and falsehoods of "The Times" would require a good many "full weeks of seven days." The task is an unsavory one, and. besides, it would be useless. No well-informed man now believes what he reads in the columns of that journal.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LETTER. General Harrison has never been a sensational figure in our politics. Even in high public station he has been self-contained, dignified, unassuming, and so has attracted a smaller share of public attention than many men conspicuously his inferiors, both in natural ability and the qualifications of statesmanship. A large proportion of the people of the country were made well acquainted with the full meas ure of his powers for the first time by the remarkable series of his speeches, beginning immediately upon his nomination, and continuing almost daily until new. The general admiration which these evoked will be intensified by the strong, terse, epigrammatic letter of acceptance which we lay before our readers to-

This letter will take a high place in the literature of our politics. It is in such effective contrast to the dull, labored, verbese and egotistical letter of the Democratic candidate that it seems almost unkind on the part of General Harrison to bring them before the people in close juxtaposition. It is courageous, frank, simple and unaffected. Many of its phrases pierce the Democratic armor like sword-thrusts.

It is a letter that will make votes. Recognizing the tariff as the chief, though not the only, question before the people, General Harrison states the issue with striking clearness, sweeping away as with a breath the cloud of sophisms and false pretences with which Mr. Cleveland endeavored to surround it. Many of these sentences will become campaign watchwords. "It is not a contest between schedules," he says, "but between wideapart principles." He admits that "the Mills force, "the important question is not so much ever cast. Maine, like Vermont, never casts after he had received the Democratic nomina-That step, he shows, is toward "Free Trade in result in the State is certain; the full vote anxiety to make new issues, and get back Central Railroad tunnel killed ten men and seri- the English sense," which phrase alone sums comes out only in the State and Congressional some of the capital he has lost on the tariff even then the Man, at the time Noah hailed him, tion of the gloomy and hideous recesses of a great up the hypocrisy of the Democracy, who are always whining that they must not be called | the total vote in September was 142,413, and Free Traders because they do not favor the in November only 130.462. At the State abolition of custom houses, and would blind now enter upon is what is understood by all characterizes the amateur political economists vote over 1884. This year the Prohibition of the free-trade school as "students of maxims and not of the markets." At the same time he disposes, in one sentence, of the Democratic contention that because the Republican party resists attacks upon the protective system, it is therefore bound to maintain the present tariff in every detail. "We do not offer a fixed schedule," he says, "but a principle." In dealing with the question of immigration he reminds the workingmen that if they vote away the protective tariff they need hardly concern themselves with laws restricting immigration, for it will make little difference ' whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea." Nothing in the letter is better than the dignity with which the demagogue cry of "free whiskey" is dismissed.

There are other questions, however, than the tariff, and General Harrison treats them with the same candor and directness. He gives prominence to the suppression of the colored vote in the South-a topic upon which the letter of the Democratic candidate displayed a canting hypocrisy, not to be contemplated with patience, seeing that the fact of that suppression is admitted not only in private, but in public by many leaders of the party. General Harrison speaks positively upon trusts, as the Chicago platform did, and especially of the sufferings of labor, when the mill is paid not to work, but the workingman is not. Upon the exclusion of Territories which have grown to the stature of States, upon Civil Service reform, Chinese Immigration, Pensions, Temperance, the Fisheries, and other topics, his views are concisely stated. The allusion to the muddle the Administration has made of the controversy with Canada is as dignified as it

The letter is worthy of the leader of a great party, and demonstrates his fitness for the Presidency as well as the public need that the the offices in Maine was worth thousands of principles he represents shall prevail. It is the letter of a good fighter.

THE NIAGARA FALLS RESERVATION.

A little less than ten years ago the publicspirited movement looking to the rescue of the Falls of Niagara from the hands of vandals began to take shape in this State. Lucius Robinson, who was then Governor, in one of terests. Maine has manufactures and fisherhis annual messages suggested that some steps men. Part of the voters who are personally should be taken to protect and improve the interested have been Democrats, and have obscenery about the Falls. A year or two later stinately believed that a Democratic Administhe Commissioners of the State Survey, at the request of the Legislature, presented a report | against the aggression of Canadians, or to proon the subject. They recommended that the tect their industries against foreign competitolls and other fees exacted from visitors to tion. Mr. Cleveland's Administration has the Falls should be abolished; that the de- failed in both respects, and has proved that its struction of the forests which formed "the perfect setting" of the great wonder should be fused to employ the power conferred by acts promptly arrested; and that the State should of Congress to secure justice from Canada. It acquire possession of the water-front so that has refused to enforce with fidelity the tariff the mills, factories and other structures which laws now existing. It has urged with fanatical defaced the scenery might be removed. This | zeal a removal of more than a third of the exset the ball in motion, and before it stopped | isting duties in the interest of free trade. The

for a State reservation at Niagara and making ordinary rebuke. It is an uprising of the peo-This reservation has now been open to the and in Oregon.

Most of the sharks that used to fatten upon those who came to the Falls have been driven away. The unsightly structures at different points which were such an offence to the eyes of the appreciative sight-seer have been taken down. The bridges, paths and roads of the reservation have been repaired. A cheap carriage service has been put in operation. But although much has been done much remains to be done if the reservation is to be worthy of New-York. The Commissioners in their report of last year wrote: "The work of destruction (of the structures on the banks) must be followed by one of construction. The banks and islands stripped of their natural forests to make way for these buildings now removed must be replanted." This recommendation is renewed and elaborated in the last report of the Commissioners which has eral plan be adopted for the improvement of the reservation which has been prepared upon their invitation by the eminent landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. "The plan," say these architects in their report to the Commission, "aims at nothing else anywhere on the reservation but to make a suitable provision of roads and walks, of platforms and seats at the more important points of view, and of other accommodations such as experience has shown to be necessary to decency and good order when large numbers of people come together. It looks to such operations as will be required to prevent these upon the natural scenery, and to guard the elements of natural scenery from injusy and secure their healthy development."

public since the summer of 1885. In that

time a great reform has been accomplished.

We think it will be generally agreed that this is a sensible and not too ambitious plan. It is not calculated to call for an excessive expenditure of money; it would fittingly complement the work already accomplished; it would add vastly to the attractions of the reservation. And it needs no argument to prove that some comprehensive plan should be adopted. All experience proves that work of this sort prosecuted at haphazard with no attempt to conform the details to some intelligent central idea is of the costliest and most unsatisfactory sort. The matter will come before the next Legislature, and it is to be hoped will receive the attention it deserves. In their last report the Commissioners show that the Falls reservation on the Canada side is superior to our own. The Canadian park comprises 118 acres of land, extending from the Clifton House along and up the river bank a distance of two and one-half miles. "The improvements already wrought upon this unequal stretch of river front," says the report. serve to bring out in strong light the need of corresponding work on the American side." This is not a condition of things that flatters the pride of the leading State of the Union.

THE REVOLUTION IN MAINE.

The magnificent victory in Maine is really hoped for a large plurality, but had not ventured to claim more than 12,000 or 14,000. The Democrats confidently expected to cut down the Republican plurality to about 8,000. A result differing so widely from the expectations of both parties, in a State which is always thoroughly canvassed, has a significance that should be attentively considered.

It was to be expected that the vote would be bill is only a step," but he says, with quiet large, and it appears to have been the largest election in 1886 the total vote was only voters to the fact that the policy they would | 129,053, and the Republican strength was diminished not only by 2,500 stay-at-homes, mankind as a free-trade policy. He admirably but by an increase of 2,683 in the Prohibition vote in the towns heard from has fallen off about 30 per cent compared with 1886; the Democratic vote has gained about 7 per cent. and the Republican vote has gained nearly 18 per cent. These changes indicate a plurality of about 20,000, and as Mr. Blaine telegraphs, the largest plurality since 1866, and a political revolution.

The figures in this case do not tell the whole story. In 1884, with Mr. Blaine himself a candidate for the Presidency, it was natural that the Republican vote should be swelled and the Democratic vote diminished by State pride and personal liking for the candidate. No one can estimate the force of such impulses, but it would be simply mendacity to deny that they had great force in the Maine elections of 1884. A Republican vote greater than was then east to aid the election of Maine's favorite to the Presidency, a Republican plurality greater than Mr. Plaine himself could then obtain, is indeed "a political revo-Intion."

Nor is this all. The influence of Federal patronage in such a State as Maine is large, and the entire influence of public patronage and office has been employed with the most unscrupulous zeal to break down the Republican party in Maine ever since the two most unsavory Democratic leaders, Pillsbury and Chase, were selected for influential offices, while the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Brown, was permitted to make such appointments as he pleased, even though he sold some for money. The business has been overdone, no doubt, and the use of patronage for partisan ends has disgusted some Independents. Nevertheless, the direct influence of Federal officers in every city, town and little hamlet has been considerable, and has been exerted without reserve. If the control of all votes to the Republicans four years ago, as Democrats then affirmed, and that force has been taken from one side and added to the other, the fact that the Republicans have nevertheless a larger plurality than in 1884 means, indeed, "a political revolution."

The causes everybody knows: British free trade and British disregard of American intration would not fail either to protect them failure meant deliberate refusal. It has reple like that which has been seen in Vermont

AN ASSIDUOUS POLITICIAN.

The accepted theory among Mr. Cleveland's admirers has always been that he was a plain. blunt, honest man, tramping along in the path of duty in rugged disregard of ordinary political considerations. Recent events have done much to dispel this delusion, "to cause the scales," in the words of Representative Cogswell, of Massachusetts, "to fall from the eyes of some and let them behold a-pretender." The humiliating position in which the Administration has placed Congress in the Chinese exclusion matter, is another proof that Mr. Cleveland is an eager and assiduous politician, though not always an adroit one. In the hope of getting credit for a little energy in dealing with the Chinese question, where so little had been shown before, Mr. Scott, as Mr. Cleveland's next friend, introduced an absolute exclusion bill in the House, and forced just been published. They urge that the gen- its passage, without waiting to receive official confirmation from any quarter of the report that the Chinese Government had refused to ratify the treaty. This was at best an act of gross discourtesy to a Government which has shown us the greatest complaisance, first, in abandoning her traditional policy and opening to us her territory, second, in cheerfully cooperating with us to keep an undesirable class of her own people at home. It was not, apparently, until the Senate

having received the bill, made a formal call upon the President for information as to whether the treaty had been rejected or not, that any effort was made to provisions from appearing harshly intrusive least the exact situation. When word came that the treaty was still under consideration and had not been rejected, Senator Gorman. after a conference with Mr. Scott, begged to have action delayed upon the bill, realizing the ridiculous plight in which the President would find himself, if the bill which, was well known, he had inspired, should be thrust at him just at this time. A majority of the Senate, composed of both parties, made the mistake of passing the bill, apparently with the idea of leaving the responsibility with the President, but it seems likely now that this vote will be reconsidered and that the Senate will refuse to pass the bill until it is officially informed that the treaty has been rejected. This will save the country from one of the shocking diplomatic blunders of this Administration.

A similar exhibition was made in the so called Retaliation Message. For years Mr Cleveland's policy had been one that was satisfactory to Canada, but not to the United States. In the treaty which he concluded, rights which our fishermen had always claimed for fifty years were deliberately given away the Administration reserving the right to buy them back by giving up the duty on fish. Then suddenly, within a space of twenty-four hours its whole attitude changes, and the President sends in a message breathing threatenings and slaughter. The purpose of it was made evident by this dispatch, sent out immediately by the chairman of the Democratic State Committee surprise to all parties. The Republicans of Ohio, which unluckily got into the news-

> Have prominent Irishmen send congratulatory tel grams to President Cleveland on his message on the Fishery Treaty, and get up demonstration, if possible

Chairman Ohio State Central Committee. There is nothing novel in these disclosures of Mr. Cleveland's character. His actions while Governor were precisely in the sam line. The manner in which charges were held over the heads of New-York City officials until question, is amusingly apparent. Mr. Cleve land is hunting a second term with the same assiduity he hunted the first.

FALLING-OFF IN THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

An interesting feature of the Vermont and Maine elections is the decline in the Prohibition vote. There was no Prohibition candidate for Governor in Verniont four years ago. and comparison must be made with St. John's vote for President, which was 1,752. This year the Prohibition candidate for Governor has only 1,330, and there is no reason to sup pose General Fisk will have any more in No vember, as his party made an earnest canvass on Governor. This is a falling-off of almost exactly one-quarter. A similar report comes from Maine. It will be some days before the exact figures are known, but there seems to be no doubt that a considerable falling-off has taken place there also.

The equivalent in New-York of the reduction in either of those States would give Harrison and Morton thirty-six electoral votes. There are good reasons why a decrease may be expected-reasons both National and State. Since the last election a new issue has been forced upon the people, that of the preservation of our system of manufactures, upon which the prosperity of this great Commonwealth depends. Very many of the men who have for years past voted the Prohibition ticket believe that this question is of vital importance. Will they go on voting for a ticket which represents, certainly so far as National affairs are concerned, a mere abstraction? Will they cast a vote for free trade, for the sake of the mere satisfaction they will have in being counted for Prohibition-a record which cannot have the least practical result? We do not believe it.

Furthermore, there are State reasons why they should vote the Republican ticket. The shortest way for them to secure a hearing for Prohibition is to strengthen the hands of the Republican party, which is pledged to submit that question to the voters of the State. Then, too, much as they may differ from the views of the Republican party on license, they cannot be indifferent to the fact that the whole saleon power has organized itself in this campaign, as never before, against that party. The Prohibitionists must be for the saloons or against them. A vote for the Prohibition candidate for Governor will be a vote for David B. Hill, whom the saloon-keepers call "our friend." A vote for Fisk will be a vote for free trade There will be some, no doubt, fanatical enough to follow their party into this last ditch of perversity, but we believe that many will see that the way to fight the saloons is to elect Warner Miller, whom the saloons will move heaven and earth to beat, and that a Prohibitionist who is also a Protectionist has no business in this crisis to throw away a vote that would help to defeat Grover Cleveland.

SURE VOTES VERSUS PARADES.

"See here," said the chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee to his private secretary as they sat at headquarters one evening,

plied the secretary.

being addressed by some prominent speakers,"

said the secretary. "Let 'em demonstrate," returned the chairman between his teeth, as he dug his pen into the paper; "let 'em hurrah, if it does 'em any good! see by the evening papers that there has just been a jail delivery of six prisoners in the western part of the State, and those six votes will help our party more than all the processions this side of Texas!"

STARTLING NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS

The chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee came into headquarters the other morning with a chess-board under his arm, and sat down at his desk and began to arrange the men. preparatory to trying to solve some difficult probem. After about ten minutes the private secretary happened to look up from his book and noticed the chairman

"Say," said the secretary, "I hear they had an election up in Maine a day or two ago."

"No," returned the chairman, as he paused in making a move.

"That's what I hear," insisted the secretary. " Wasn't it Vermont?" inquired the chairman. I know they have one in Vermont along about

now some time." " No, they say it is Maine."

"Well, well, it can't be helped now, I suppose though if I had known about it I don't know but I would have put a little more work on the State. It isn't hardly fair of the Republicans, running in elections on us when we aren't looking. I s'pose they carried it, eh?"

"Somewhere about 20,000 majority they say, I believe."

"Yes, I presume so. I always claimed Maine was a doubtful State, and I'm not discouraged by losing it. We'll concentrate the rest of our campaign work right on Texas and Alabama-if I go and lose them to the party it will make talk, and my methods will be criticised. My reputation as a campaign worker is at stake." Then he returned to the chess game.

An admirable letter, General Harrison; the country eagerly anticipates your inaugural ad-

"The Brooklyn Eagle" says of President Cleve land's last effort that "it is a letter worthy of the man of Washingtonian character, Jeffersonian principles, Jacksonian courage, and Lincolnian greatness who wrote it." As a specimen of effusive political gush we think this has not been surpassed since Mr. Lowell's remark about the "highest type of Americanism since Lincoln | of "truckling to decency." No one has ever accused was snatched from us."

On Monday the country heard from the President-a batch of feeble platitudes; on Tuesday from Maine-a plurality of 20,000 Republican votes; this morning from General Harrison-a letter of acceptance full of sound doctrine, pithily and pointedly expressed. A pretty good week thus far for the party to which the people are about to commit their interests.

A poet in "The Boston Courier" inquires of September, "What shall we call thee?" trust no Democrat will attempt to answer this question. For, in view of the figures of the Maine election he will be likely to call September something unfit for publication.

Grover Cleveland-What's the matter with Maine?

Uncle Sam-O, she's all right.

"It 's not a contest," says General Harrison between schedules, but between wide-apart That is the gist of the question. The President would be rejoiced to think that had concealed it among his solemn platitudes so that the voter would not see it. But he is denied that satisfaction. Oregon sees it; Vermon sees it; Maine sees it; and the rest of the country is only waiting for November 6 to inform the President that everybody sees it.

Once there was a man who got caught out in the Rain. He was hailed by Noah as he sailed by in his Ark. At the time Noah hailed the Man the Man was standing tip-toe on top of a flag the length of the step as the direction of it." a full vote in Presidential elections, when the tion for President illustrated his methods. His staff which was planted on the roof of the Tallest Building that the Man could find. But was up to his chin in the Water. "How does the wet weather suit you?" inquired Noah. "O," replied the Man, "I really hadn't noticed any Humidity to speak of."

Moral.-This fable teaches what "The Evening Post" means when it says that "the Democrats are satisfied with the Maine election."

What a contrast between the Democratic candi date's laborious effort to say something and not to say too much and the Republican candidate's compact and comprehensive enunciation of great prin ciples! What a contrast between Mr. Cleve and's dismal conviction that the people, having found him out, will presently east him out, and General Harrison's inspiring assurances from Oregon, Vermont and Maine that the people, having found him, will presently bring him into the White

Perhaps it was just as well for the President to give consistency to the winds. To have undertaken to reconcile his acceptance of a second nomination with his deprecation of the "allurements of power," the "temptation to retain public office once gained," etc., would have been too forbidding a task even for his saltatory intellectuality.

General Harrison's letter of acceptance expresses the man. It is the utterance of a frank, thoughtful, far-seeing, self-respecting American, with a clean conscience, a clear head and a clear record.

# PERSONAL.

The last member of William Wordsworth's household is dead. This was the widow of his son William. She was buried in Grasmere churchyard a fortnight ago, next to the grave of Dorothy Wordsworth.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was driving in Newport with her daughter one day last week, when the carriage, like the "one-horse shay," gave way completely and fell in pieces beneath them. Neither occupant was

The Sir John Savile to whom Queen Victoria has lately granted a peerage has been well known in this country, where he served in diplomatic capacities from 1854 to 1857. He was a familiar figure both in Washington and New-York.

A young son of Edward Everett Hale is said to be the author of the pretty little verses "Phyllida," addressed to "the daughters of Manhattan," and printed in "The Century" over the signature of "G. F. Jones." Mrs. Ashmead Bartlett, the American mother of

Lady Burdett Coutts's husband, is described as a sprightly old lady of sixty-tive, who habitually wears widow's weeds, and has American ways. She lives at Eastbourne, and her household includes an American helress, Miss Rossmore, her son, "the silent member," Mrs. A. B., fr., and their seven children. Louis King of Portugal is seldom to be seen without

a cigar, and he converses fluently in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Swedish He is pleasant and tells ever so many anecdotes. Of the Rev. Dr. Edward Chester, the brother-in-law

of Bishop Whittaker, of Pennsylvania, it is said that he is now making his first visit at home after twenty service as a medical missionary in Southern India. In speaking of his practice among the heathen he says he has performed as many as 3,300 surgical operations in a year. He will soon re-turn to his flock.

Herman Merivale, the poet and playwright, who walately travelling on the Continent with his wife, found their names oddly entered on one hotel register by a German waiter who thought he knew English. The Inscription was "Mr. and Mrs. Human Marvel." Greenough has been modelling the bust of George Bancroft for the Harvard Library. It is larger than life and is to be east in bronze.

M. Renan lives in rooms at the College of France, of which he is Provost. The states in their dreary plainness are as "collegiate" as they can be, and are what is that big crowd outside?"

"That is a Republican parade going past," replied the secretary.

"I don't mean in front, but in the side street."

"That is a big Republican outdoor meeting,"

"That is a big Republican outdoor meeting,"

"I don't mean in front, but in the side street."

"That is a big Republican outdoor meeting,"

"That is a meeting, and the clear complexioned person for her time of life is Mme. Renan, though her husband's literary adviser, is not above housewifely cares. A singularly comely and clear complexioned person for her time of life is Mme. Renan, though her husband's literary adviser, is not above housewifely cares. A singularly comely and clear complexioned person for her time of life is Mme. Renan, though her husband's literary adviser, is not above housewifely cares. A singularly comely and clear complexioned by out of the form of her time of life is Mme. Renan, though her husband's literary adviser, is not above housewifely cares. A singularly comely and clear complexioned by out of the last week's election painted a coarse Indian-red. But the Provost's flat

generated for the laboratory of the College of France is turned at night into her Venetian glass lustres.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A man in Finland recently left all his money to the devil. He said it would go to that personage events ally, no matter to whom he left it, and he might well keep it in the family from the start. That man would have made a fortune as the author of pessimien

novels. Freeman—Don't you think this doctrine of infant damnation a horrible one? Sours (slowly)—Well, I don't know. I used to think that way, but since the Howler family and their new baby moved next door to me, I am kind of wavering, kind of wavering.—(Lowell Citizen.

It will be recorded of the President that he wen down gracefully, remarking "Scissors."

The report that St. John, the Prohibitionist acrocate, had been on a spree originated in his playing a game of tenpins at Put-in-Bay, and shouting at intervals "Set 'em up agin:"—(Texas Siftings. The English sparrow is vigorously "cussed" while

it is alive, and sold as a reed-bird when dead. A pastor some time since sought financial help for an important charity. Among those whom he asked to give something was a lady who, unfortunately, bera a vinegary face. She declined to give money, but promised to "lend her countenance" to the cause, life retired in dismay.—(Christian Inquirer.

He-My darling, you must be mine. I years for you every day. She-That's all right; but what I want to know

is, will you earn for me every day after we are ma

On the Playground.—First Small Damsel—I guess my pa is the smartest. He is an editor.
Second Small Damsel—That's nothin'. Guess I heard my pa say he was goin' to get rich before the races were over, 'cause he was a smart bookmaker, There, now!—(Pittsburg Bulletin. " The President is loaded for b'ar." say his obsequious

followers. Maybe so; but that won't help him much when he meets with the great Republican cyclone or election day.

"Tommy," said the managing editor of the Demo-cratic illustrated weekly to the office boy, "go down to the office of Mr. Krayon and see if he has finished his cartoon on 'Free Whiskey,' showing that the Re-publicans are the real rum party."

"I just came from his office." said Tommy.

"Well, did you bring the design with you!"

"No; it ain't done. Krayon's been drunk for two days, and he was a cheerin' for Cleveland and Thur-man."—(Norristown Herald.

A religious paper in the West refers to "the faithful and energetic pastoration" of a certain clergyman. Pastoration" is barbarous of course, but no more to than similar words which are creeping into use.

than similar words which are creeping whether or not the Mormon Bible is authentic has devolved upon the Customs Department. If really a Bible, the duty to be levied upon it is but five per cent, but if not a Bible, it is a mere book, taxable at the rate of fitteen per cent. The Department has levied the higher duty, thus practically determining that the work is no revelation, but the production of human intellect.—(Torono Mail.)

A Chicago publication accuses the Republican party the Democratic party of such a crime.

Jangs-Hello, old man! Back from the mountains ain | | Bangs-Yes! | Back again, | Jangs-What do you think of the mountains as a

Jangs-What do you think of the mountains as a health resort!
Eangs-Well, I think it's cheaper to stay at home and hire a doctor. Health comes darned high up there.—(Lowell Clrizen. "What shall we call the farce which Keely, the

motor crank, is playing?" asks an anxious corre-"The Dark Secret" has been suggested at a good name, but "Cheek" wouldn't be half bad. President Cleveland has placated the spoilsmen of his party by a judicious distribution of offices among them. He has their support. The President has dis-appointed the Mugwumps by yielding to the threats and blandishments of the spoilsmen. Still, he has their support also. Good Cleveland Mugwumps, you make us smile.—(Chicago News.

During the past year it has been noted that a great many people have jumped their board bills. The hotel-keepers don't like this way of observing least year.

A scriptural question arose in Rapid City, Dakota, recently, requiring a Bible to decide, and a thorough search of public and private houses falled to reveal a copy. It is rather singular that it didn't occur to one of the parties to look in an editor's office. Or are there no papers printed in Rapid City!—(Norristown Herald.

#### "THE KAFFIR DIAMOND."

As the curtain fell on each act of "The Kaffir Dia-mond," at the Broadway Theatre last evening, there was long-continued and earnest applause from the audience which filled every part of this spacious house. Recalls were frequent and hearty, and after the third act Louis Aldrich uttered a few modest words of thanks, and the compiler of the play, Edward J. Swartz, of Philadelphia, in response to rement from one of the boxes. It was a pleasant and prosperous first night. The scenery was claborate, extensive and handsome. The representa-African swamp, called "The South Devil," was remarkably effective, and Henry E. Hoyt, the scene painter, was summoned upon the stage by the lively tokens of admiration. Mr. Aldrich acted the chief part, that of a rulned, forlorn and desperate man, th all the rugged strength of which he is master, and was much commended. Altogether "The Kaffir Diamond" had a warm and sympathetic welcome,

But it has no enduring merit.

It concerns itself chiefly with the experiences and fortunes of a South African farmer, Robert Douglas; of his wife Millicent, formerly united by the loose and uncertain ties of a Scotch marriage with Colonel Richs ard Grantley, of the British Army; of John Rodney, known in the days of his dissipation and degradation Africa as "Shoulders," whose life has been wrecked by the flight from his home of his wife, since dead; of Rodney's daughter, Alice, betrothed to Walter Douglas, son of Robert. Rodney believes that Colonel Grandley son of Robert. Rodney believes that Colonel Grandey his home, and pursues him with implacable fury of revenge. In reality the Colonel was the benefactor, good counsellor and friend of the wife and the protector of her daughter Alice. Robert Joudas is a jealous, cruel, vindictive man, who unjustly suspects his wife, Millicent, of faithessness with colonel Granley, and succeeds in entrapping her at the Colonel's headquarters. Alice noby takes the suspected waman place, thus britaining down aroon nerself the wrath if

lils wife, Millicent, of faithlessness with Colonel Gransley, and succeeds in entrappling her at the Colonel's headquarters. Alice nobly takes the suspected woman's place, thus bringing doe in apon nerself the wrath of Robert Douglas, who supposes that she is Colonel Grantley's mistress. Alice is also accused of straining an encomously valuable diamond which is in Douglas' possession, and circumstantial evidence is strongly against her. "Shoulders' lures Grantley into the deadly swamp, where his victim is to die from the poisonous vapors and farat musema of this diamal place. But the wicked and detestable Robert Douglas's opportunely shot in the Boor war. Rodney discovers just in the nick of time that Colonel Grantley had been the good angel of his wife and of his daughter, and rushing back to the swamp delives him. Alice's innocease shines forth clearer than the sun at noonday, and her goodness is duly resemble and in the conspicuous defects of the play are its poverty of invention, lack of ingenity in incident, want of skill in construction and duliness of dialogue. The author's vocabulary is limited, and the talk of his people is a dead level of commonplace. Not a flash of wit, not a touch of humor. A wooden firsh ergeant tries to make some fun, but does not say a word or do a thing that is really langhable, Hought as well be a graven image. But after the first act, which, until close to its conclusion, is a wear waste of profiless prattle, there is plenty of action. Situation crowds on the heels of situation, complied on each act with a rattle and a bang. And all shrough the play moves the vigorous, vital personaity of Mr. Aldrich, stirring flame from the duil embers, puting life and movement and impulse into the dry lines and one each act with a rattle and a bang. And all shrough the play moves the vigorous, vital personaity of Mr. Aldrich, stirring flame from the duil embers, puting life and movement and impulse into the dry lines and one each act with a rattle and a bang. And all shrough the play moves t

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

From The Trenton Gazette.

The results of the local option election triumphants vindicate the position of the Republican party on the question of temperance reform. They demonstrate that the party rightly interpreted public sentiment in New-Jersey in putting those acts on the statute body. Nothing has yet occurred, not even the impressive and cheering lessons of the Oregon and Verment elections, that is so full of deep and inspiring significance in the pending political struggle in New Jersey as the results of these contests.

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE FISHERIES. From His Letter of Acceptance. MR CLEVELAND ON THE "MOST SERIOUS DANGER OF A SECOND TERM. From His Letter of Acceptance.

THE MAINE ELECTION IS SIGNIFICANT.